BY OUR SPECIAL MESSENGER.

HALF A MONTH LATER

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

CALEDONIA AT BOSTON.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

Important Commercial News.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

RIOTS IN GERMANY.

The Caledonia was telegraphed at Boston or Thursday morning at half past 10, and arrived at the wharf at about 12 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th, and has made the passage in less than 13 days.

Cotton had declined one eighth.

mention that the shipping agent at Newport or a large establishment on the hills, in one day last week received, by post, advices of chatter parties, for cargoes to be shipped, amounting to 3,000 tons of railway iron. The rails are chiefly for Charleston, S. C. A correspondent of the Dublin Pilot says: "Th

Government has spies in every Catholic chapel in the country. The police have been ordered to re-port every thing said by the pricate about repeal. Several of the police have been dismissed for re-fusing to become spies and informers."

BIRMINGHAM ELECTION .- An election of a men BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.—An election of a member of Parliament for Birmingham, in place of Mr Scholefield, who died on the 4th inst, took place on Saturday last the 13th. The candidates were Mr. Scolefield, the late member's son, Mr. Joseph Sturge, and Mr. Spooner, the latter gentleman being on the ministerial side, Mr. Surge, a complete suffrage advocate, and Mr. Scolefield, a whig, and a supporter of the Anti-Corn Law League. Mr Spooner was elected by a majority of 360 votes; the numbers being—Spooner, 2,095; Scolefield, 1,735, Sturge, 346.

Thomas Pare Gilmone, a pear relative of the

Thomas Parr Gilmour, a near relative of the husband of the famous Mrs Gilmour, and himself a very notorious individual, has been found guilty at Edinburgh of assuming to be a partner of pre tended firms at Leith, and sentenced to one year's

The famous M. Hurter, former President of the Protestant consistory of Schaffhausen, has em-braced Catholicism. His abjuration of Protes-

braced Catholicism. His abjuration of Protestantism took place with great ceremony at the chapel of the Cardinal Orsini at Rome.

Boston, in Lincelashire, which recently suffered severely by fire, has also suffered much the present season from drought. The wells were dried up, and the poor were for some time unable to obtain water sufficient for the common purposes of life.

The famous Madame Castellan has engaged with Rubini at the Italian Opera at St. Petersburgh, together with the famous Mademoiselle Nissen, who won so much applause at the Paris Italian Opera.

§ Staudigl, the unrivalled basso, took his departure for Vienna, yesterday morning, (18th.) by the

for Vienna, yesterday morning, (18th,) by the steamer Liverpool, to Ostend The great lucifer match manufactory of Mr. Wilworth in Dack Lune, Westminster, has been nearly destroyed by fire.

Accounts from Wersaw state that the Empero of Russia has granted permission to a still larger number of exhed Poles to return to their country, and enter again into the possession of their proper-

Nearly all the colliers in the disaffected districts

That famous ecclesiastical edifice, the York Minster, which has been closed for a long time for repairs, was re-opened with most imposting ceremo-nies on Sunday the 7th July.

A serious disturbance occurred at Bristolbetween some soldiers lately returned from India, and the police. Several severe injuries were inflicted; one of the policemen is dangerously, if not mortally

wounded.

A fire broke out in Algiers on the 20th ultimo

of £52 000.

A letter from Florence of the 26th of June, states that Prince Jerome Bonaparte has precipitately left that city, after long occupying one of the finest palaces of Florence, where he formerly held a sort of court. The prince's sudden departure is attributed to financial embarrassment, which it is impossible for him to overcome at this moment.

At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on the Sin instant, Mr. E. Roche, M. P. for Cork, presided. He declared himself an ardent Repealer, but disapproved of the proposition to coerce the Irish members who had not yet taken the Repeal piedge.

pledge.
The case of crim con., "Roberts vs. Herdman," withdrawn at the last Tyrone Assizes, is entered for trial. Special counsel have been retained on both sides, and damages laid at £20,000.
The leading mercantile markets exhibit decided

symptoms of returning activity. Money is abundant; at a low rate of interest.

The crops of more than 100 farmers have been destroyed (says the Brussells Gazette.) in the commune of Landeghem, Eastern Flanders, by a violent hail storm. The loss is reckoned at upwards of 181.000 france.

hail storm. The loss is reckoned at upwards of 181,000 francs.

The activity noticed in the iron trade a short time back still continues. The demand seems principally for railway iron.

The claim to the Sussex peerage, by Sir Augustus d'Este, was decided in the House of Lords on the 9th instant. The claim was disallowed.

It appears by a letter from Algieris that the at tempt to organise a corps in Algeria mounted on camels, which was at first a failure, has at length been successful. Three hundred men, mounted in this manner, accompanied the last expedition, and manœuvred to the perfect satisfaction of the officers

The proprietor and printer of the Limerick Reporter have been held to bail at the instance of the government, to take their trial at the ensuing assizes upon an indictment for a sediticus article, which lately appeared in that paper.

Accounts have been received from Auckland, New Zealand, stating that the Hannah, a piratical brigantine has been seized by the authorities, and that the crew had been committed for trial.

British House of Commons, Tuesday, July 16

the wharf at about 12 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th, and has made the passage in less than 13 days.

Cotton had declined one-eighth.

The new charter of the Bank of England will be in full operation in the course of a few weeks not the part of the bill which most have expected by the authorities, and that the crew has a construction of the present time. The part of the bill which most have expected by the authorities, and that the crew has a construction of the part of the bill which most have expected by the authorities, and that the crew has a construction of the part of the bill which most construction of the course of the bill which most construction that the crew has a subject of the slave trade; contending the construction of the part of the bill which most construction that the measures which had adopted for its dispression had not been carried out by the present unit of the slave trade; contending the construction had not been carried out by the present unit of the slave trade; contending the construction had not been carried out by the present unit of the slave trade; contending the construction had not been carried out by the present unit of the slave trade; contending the construction had not been carried out by the present unit of the slave trade; contending the construction had not been carried out by the present unit of the slave trade; contending the construction had not been carried out by the present unit of the slave trade; contending the construction had not been decided to the construction of the present unit of the slave trade in the foreign and domestic intelligence has been unusually deal. The arguments on the "witt of error are terminated, and the result must be shortly known.

The present as the Post Office, under the warrants of the Secretary of State, is still be adding topic of the day. The subject has again been discussed in both Houses of Parliament of the warrants of the Secretary of State, is still be adding topic of the day. The subject has again been

the whole blame of the continuance of the sla trade on Spain and Brazil. All the other power he stated, had united for its suppression. "Franc Portugal, Denmark, (which, to the everlasting h

he stated, had united for its suppression. "France, Portugal, Denmark, (which, to the everlssting honor of that nation, let me remark, was the first trenounce that infamous trade)—(hear)—Norway, Sweden, England, the United States, Austria. Prussia, Rassia, all are ready to co-operate with this view; but so long as the two powers which I nave named, oppose themselves to the general desire that the slave trade should cease, so long I am atraid no effectual progress can be made towards the accomplishment of that object. (Hear.) I however, here declare it to be my opinion that a heavy load of public guilt rests on the heads of hose nations who derive a profit from this hortibit trafic; and I, moreover, assert it can be clearly and indisputably shown that Spain and the Brazils are the only two Christian countries the governments or people of which derive any profit from the trade in human beings." (Hear.)

The Flectro-Magnetic Telegraph in England — Most of our readers have hearn of the electro telegraph on the Great Western Railway, between Paddington and Slough, a distance of 18 miles, by which any communication can be made from one point to the other, or to any intermediate station, in an almost inappreciably short space of time. Professor Wheatstone and Mr. Cooke, to whose ingenuity we are indebted for this interesting and important application of electro magnetism, have recently made an entirely new arrangement of their telegraph, by which it has been greatly simplified, and possesses great advantages over the former one. It is now very portable, and any person, after a few minutes observation, can send and receive a message through its medium. It requires merely a single pair of wires, and from 40 to 50 letters, or signs, can be sent by it in the course of a second. The telegraph, with its accompanying alarum, is included in a case not conducting wires extending the whole length of the legraphic communication is carried on by means of conducting wires extending the whole length of the legraphic communication i

e understand that the electric telegraph on the we understand that the electric telegraph on the Great Western Railway has for the last few weeks been in great activity, and that in some days upwards of a hundred messages have been transmitted. Most of these have reference to the traffic on the line, which of course would be materially aided on those days when many heavy and extra trains were requisite, by means of the telegraph. We give a few specimens of the nature of the messages sent to and from the Paddington station.

Slough, 6 18 P.M.—Send Mr. H.— another train of empty carriages immediately; we are in urgent want of them.

Paddington, 6 20 P.M.—Mr. C.— cannot send any more, as there are no spare engines—not one.

Paddington, 7 10 P.M.—Has the up-train lef

Slough ? Slough, 7 12 P.M.—Yes, but it was delayed so ime. Slough, 7 30 —The extra train has started, very

Slough, 7 30 —The extra train has started, very heavy, about 23 carriages.

Paddington, 7 41 P.M.—Tell Mr. H—— the Pluto engine has just come in. Shall she return with empties? If so, with what?

Slough, 7 43 P.M.—Yes, with four first class, and five second class carriages.

Paddington, 1 50 P.M.—Mr. C. wishes to know at what time Prince Albert will leave Slough.

Slough, 1 53 —About 23 minutes past two: send immediately to the Royal mews to order carriages to be in attendance.

Slough, 218.—Prince Albert has started for Padsers.

Slough, 218.—Prince Albert has started for Paddington.
Paddington, 2 49.—The prince has arrived.

Slough, 3 5 .- Mr. H- wishes to know if th

rived
Paddington, 3 16.—The Royal party has just
started.

Slough, 3 44—The Royal rarty has arrived.
Slough, 3 51.—Tell Mr. C——that the returning
Royal train will precede the regular up train.
Paddington, 4 30.—Tell Mr. H——that the four o'clock down train was 10 minutes late in starting The Royal carriages were late and had to be put on; it contained seven carriages and two horse

April 13, Slough.—It is her Majesty's command to receive notice by telegraph on the arrival of Prince Albert at Paddington. A messenger from the Castle will be in attendance here to convey the news to the Castle.

Paddington, 544.—Tell the messenger that Prince Albert has arrived at Paddington.

Paddington, 546.—The Royal train has started. Slough, 615.—The Royal train has arrived.

Paddington.—Is everything ready for the reception of the Emperor of Russia at Slough?

Slough.—Yes, everything is ready.

The latter message was sent at the request and in the presence of the Emperor. We might quote from the check book at the telegraph office at Slough, several hundred curious communications made by this apparatus, the answers to which were received in an almost incredibly short space of time.—London Standard, July 18.

Theatricals.

Theatricals.

Mr. Van Amburgh has been exhibiting his trained animals at Windsor. On Thursday, pursuant to Royal command, two beautiful cubs, a lion and lioness, which were whelped on the 26th ult., were sent by him to the Castle, and shown to her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court, in her Majesty's drawing room. The pets were very playful, and some of the attendants took them in their arms — There were present, besides her Majesty and the Prince, the Duch-es of Kent, the Countess Josephine Wrattislaw, Viscountess Jocephine Wrattislaw, Viscountess Josephine Wrattislaw, Viscountess Josephine Maria Dawson, the Hon Misses Liddell and Paget, the Earl of Morton. Capt. the Hon. Nelson Hood, &c.—London Herald, July 18

Moriant's performance in "Lucregia Borgia" is said by the German critics to be a marvellous display of combined vocal and histrionic power. In Berlin it appears that it created a perfect furore of enthusiasm amongst the dilettanti. Unfortunately it is his last night to-morrow.

Ireland

THE STATE TRIALS.—The argument of the writ of error was brought to a close on the 10th of July, having commenced on the 8 h. The Lord Chau-cellor then propounded a series of questions to be answered by the Judges, who requested time to

cellor then propounded a series of questions to answered by the Judges, who requested time to consider them.

QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE JUDGES.—I Are all, or any, and if any, which of the counts in the indictment bad in law, so that, if such count or counts stood alone in the indictment, no judgment against the derendant could properly be entered upon them?

2 Is there any, and if any, what defect in the finding of the jury upon the trial of the said indictiment, and in entering of such finding?

3 Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the indictment, by means of any defect in the indictment, or of the finding, or entering of the findings of the jury upon the said indictment?

4. Is there any sufficient ground to reverse the judgment by reason of the matters stated in the pleas in abatement, or any of them, or in the judgment upon such pleas?

5 Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the indgment on account of the continuing the trial in the vacation, or of the order of the Court for that purpose?

6 Is there any sufficient ground or reversing the first there are sufficient ground or reversing the sufficient ground for reversing the sufficient ground or reversing the sufficient ground the sufficient ground or reversing the sufficient ground the

judgment be reversed on a writ of error? Will i make any difference whether the punishment be discretionary, as above suggested, or a punishment fixed by law?

fixed by law?

This morning, (Dublin, July 16) the Earl and Countess De Grey took their departure from this country amid every demonstration of personal respect and esteem that could be shown to a just, a popular governor, and a kind and charitable lady All the disposable forces in this garrison were stationed along the route by which their Excellencies passed.

It is expected that Lord Heytesbury will arrive in Dublin on or about the 20th instant.

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It is a most gratifying fact, whatever the causes may be, that the country is, and has been for some time, in the enjoyment of the most perfect state or ce, ose known in Irish history. Already the judge-have opened some half dozen commissions; and every where, as far as they have gone, they arrong ratulating the grand juries on the lightness of the calenders. Judge Ball, at Ennis, and Baron Richards, at Wexford, congratulated them on the unexampled tranquility and moral state of their counties. In Carlow, Chief Justice Doherty observed that, in the whole of his experience, he had seldom seen a lighter calendar. In the County Louth the Chief Baron used nearly similar terms of approbation.

seldom seen a lighter calendar. In the County Louth the Chief Baron used nearly similar terms of approbation.

Let the repealers take credit for all this if they have the hardhood to demand it; but that would be what the Americans call "going the whole animal rather strong." Probably the resolution to suppress violence and succor industry, shown by the government, have had something to do in lessening the ordinary array of crime on the calendars.

The anniversary of the battle of Aughrim, which has been for so many years kept by the middle class of Protestants in Ireland as one of the most memorable in their annals, passed off yesterday without any of the usual processions or demonitrations. The Beltast mail received in town this moroiles, contains accounts from nearly all parts of Ulster, all agreeing in the peaceable and orderly manner that yesterday, the 12th of July, was observed.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held this day, July 15. The new member for Limerick, Mr. Kelly, was voted to the chair. He availed himself of his elevated position to "flesh his maiden sword," which he did very much to his own satisfaction, and that of the twelvepenny associates who crowded the floor of the Conciliation Hall.

Mr. Roche, M.P., Mr. Henry Grattan, and some other vehement erators, took part in the proceedings of the day.

The week's reat was announced to be £1,688.

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It was generally expected that the opinion of the
judges, in the case of the Queen vs. O'Connell and
others, would have been read in the House of Lordthis morning, (18th instant,) but such was not the
case. No mention was made of it during the morning, and we understand it is not likely that the de
cision of the judges will be given until the conclusion of the circuits.

Troops in Ingland .- A letter, it is said, has bee received by the Commander of the Forces fron the Horse Guards, inquiring if it would be safe to withdraw some of the troops from Ireland, the military force there being 26,700 men, exclusive of ten thousand police and twelve thousand pensioners, well armed and equipped. The reply was, that it would be unsafe to do so until O'Connell's release from prison.

The "donation bill," and the various railroad schemes and enterprises, seem to be the most important subjects now occupying the attention of the French people.

Paris, July 16. - Our accounts this morning from Paris, July 16.—Our accounts this morning from the provinces are very disastrous. In many parts the corn crops have been laid beyond hope of recovery by the heavy rains, and the fruit is rotting on the trees for want of sun to ripen it. As to Paris, nothing can be worse than the weather that we have, and disease is very prevalent. There are more pulmonary cases than in the depth of winter. Lyons and its environs were visited on the night of

the 24th by a sort of extraordinary violence; the rain feil in torrents, and the hail was so large, that in several houses nearly all the windows were broken. In and near the Palace Louis XVIII, sev-

in several houses nearly ail the windows were broken. In and near the Palace Louis XVIII, several trees were broken, and more than 300 birds, which were killed by the hall, were found on the ground the aext morning. In the Faubourg of the Groix Rousse the damage was very great, and some buildings are said to have been destroyed by the wind and rain. Many of the crops near Lyone are entirely ruined.

After the return of M. Berryer at Marseilles as Deputy for the Bouches du Rhone, after his resignation of his seat in consequence of the note of censure upon him and others for going to London to pay their court to the Duke de Bordeaux, there was a considerable riot, in which cries of "Vive Berryer!" "Vivent les Fletrie!" "A bas Louis Phillippe!" were vociferated. The police arrested several of the most prominent of the rioters, who, however, were afterwards four of the men who had distinguished themselves by their vociferations and acts of volence, were retaken, and on the 21st brought before the Court of Assizes to answer for their conduct. The only witnesses against them were the police agents, and all of them denied the facts imputed to them, except one, who admitted that he cried "A bas I ouis Phillippe!" without knowing the meaning of what he said. The Jury acquitted them and they were discharged.—Galigmani.

The Lyons papers say that several persons have

acquitted them and they were discharged.—Galigmani.

The Lyons papers say that several persons have been arrested, charged with a Fieschi plot against the authorities of that place. Several grenades were found in their possession, with which it is said they intended, by a single discharge, to destroy the General in command, the Mayor, and the Prefect, when coming out of the church of St. John, after the solemn mass of the 1st of May.

The report of the committee on the new Custems Bill was yesterday distributed to the Deputies. It pronounces the commercial treaties with England and the United States to have been injurious to the mercantile navy of France, and recommends as a remedy new treaties with Beigium, Sardinia, Southern Africa, Southern America, and such other nations as may offer good markets for French produce. The committee observe that the treaty with Beigium, concluded in 1842, has not brought any advantage to the wine and silk trades of France, particularly since the same advantages have been granted by Beigium to the wines and silks of Germany. The committee declares that it would see with satisfaction the old duties on the threads and linea of Beigium restored. The treaty with Sardinia not yet being brought into execution, the committee confines itself to approving it, inasmuch as it lowers the duties on French wines and brandies, and establishes a system of reciprocity between the literary publications of the two countries.—Galignani's Messenger.

Horrible Corne are an an Execution.—On the Sh inst. Pierre Lescure, who was accused of the

HORRIBLE SCRNE AT AN EXECUTION.—On the Sth inst. Pierre Lescure, who was accused of the murder of his father, but not brought to trial for want of sufficient evidence, and who has since beer condemned to death for making away with his ancie, was executed at Riom (Puy-de-Dome). The

condemned to death for making away with his ancle, was executed at Riom (Puy-de-Dome) The circumstances attending the execution were most horrifying. Being a man of herculean strength, he was bound in prison with an unusual weight of chains. It required at least half an hour for the smiths to unrivet them. Lescure was much weakened by his confinement, and assistance was offered to him in walking to the scaffold, but he declined it, and went forward, and even ascended the ladder with a firm step.

Fearing resistance, the executioners of St. Flour and Moulins were called in to aid the executioner of Riom. When Lescure appeared on the platform his tail and atthetic person towered above them and the priest who attended him. Unfortunately he was not bound with sufficient force to the swing board, which also was too short for his length, so that his neck went beyond the groove, and the axe, when loosened, fell on the wood of the frame, and only wounded its intended victim. Upon this the executioner from St. Flour got astride on the head of Lescure, but the convict struggled from the grasp, and, breaking his bands, rose again, with his shoulders and breast covered with his blood, his face flushed, and his eyes langgard, attering cries that struck terror to the heart of every spectator.

The priest approached the wretched man, and presenting to him the image of Christ on the cross, succeeded by his exhortations in prevailing on him to again submit to be bound. Again the axe fell, and again missed its matk, only enlarging the first wound. Lescure's cries became still more astounding. The people shouted with indignation, and pressing round the scatfold, were on the point overcoming the gendarmerie in attendance, while the priest, whose sar; lice was covered with blood, embraced and did all in his power to console atacalm the muchated man.

The three executioners were for a time com-

A new telescopic comet was discovered at Paris, on the 7th inst., by M. Victor Mauvais. Its apparent position at midnight, at Paris, on the 9th inst. was A.R. -246 deg., 47 min 8 sec. 6, and Dec. -45 deg. 55 min 59 sec. 4; with a daily motion in A.R. of 1 deg. 34 min. 31 sec., and in Lec. of deg. 25 min 9 sec. It is situated in the constellation Hercules.

Spain.

The Madrid journals are filled chiefly with re mors. It is reported that an extensive conspiracy has been discovered. The royal family of Naples is expected at Barcelona, and the Cortes are to be

dissolved forthwith.

The Peninsula continues comparatively quie

dissolved forthwith.

The Peninsula continues comparatively quiet, yet there are various causes of discontent still ridat Barcelona, and various military precautions denoted that the authorities apprehended some discurbance. The official prints labor to appease the general uneasiness, but their language betrays their belief that some political event of great moment will soon be heard of. The opposition papers duly record the reports afloat. The Expectador, among others, expresses great alarm at a concentration of troops in the district of Cadiz, on pretence of executing grand manœuvres, and it adds the report that troops are also to be assembled at Madrid, Barcelona, and other capitals of provinces.

The Madrid Gazette of the 1st contains the following revolting summary of the executions in only one district of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 15th of June, the faction" in the district of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 15th of June, the faction" in the district of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 15th of June, the faction" in the district of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 15th of June, the faction" in the district of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 15th of June, the faction" in the district of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 1st on 1st of February and the 1st of June, the faction" in the district of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 1st of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 1st of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 1st of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 1st of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 1st of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 1st of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 1st of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 1st of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 1st of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and the 1st of Catolonia:—"Between the 1st of February and 1st of February and 1st of February

Our accounts from Madrid are to the 10th inst. The Madrid Gazette contains the following decrees:—

"In virtue of the prerogative vested in me by Art 26 of the constitution, and with the advice of my ministers, I decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved.

"Art. 2. Conformably to Art. 19 of the constitution, a third of the senators shall be renewed.

"Art. 3. The new Cortes shall assemble in the capital of the monarchy, on October 10, 1844.

"Given at Barcelona, July 4, 1844.

Another decree, published under the same date relative to the fueros, is as follows:—

"According to the advice of my ministers, I decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. Conformably to the law of 25th October, 1839, a bill shall immediately be prepared to be presented to the Cortes, to make the changes alluded to in the said law in the factos of the Bas jue provinces.

Art. 2. In order that the said provinces may be heard, conformably to the previsions of Art. 1 of the said law, each of them shall name and appoint two commissioners, who shall present themselves immediately to my government, and point out all they may consider necessary and proper to be done in this shair.

Art. 3. The general jontas of the provinces of Biscay, Alapa, and Gupuscoa, shall unite in their usual manner to choose their commissioners.

Art. 4. The political chiefs of the said provinces shall preside over the three general juntas in the character of corregidors, and not permit them to discuss any other subject than that of the said decree.

Art. 5. The said general juntas in the character of corregidors, and not permit them to discuss any other subject than that of the said form.

Art. 6. The ayuntamientos, while waiting for the definitive regulations of the said scree.

Art. 7. The positical chiefs of the said provinces of the definitive regulation of the fueros, shall enjoy the attributes which hey possessed before the publication of the decree of 29th October, 1841, in so far as they are not attributed which hey possessed before the publication

The ministers had addressed circular letters to the political chiefs, inviting them to adopt the necessary measures for the election of deputies. The electoral lists were to be closed on the 3d of August, and publicly posted up on the 10th, during 15 days. The elections will, as we have already stated, commence on the 3d of September, and the general scrutiny will take place on the 14th. According to the Gazette, the amount of national property sold since Jane is 3,041,996 reals—upwards of £90,000 sterling. The entire property hitherto sold had produced 218,820,637 reals.

The Gazette d'Augsburgh of the 10th, contains a long communication, giving an account of the plans to Toulon to prepare forthwith three steaming and the Grandeur were taken into the arsense on the 1st to make the necessary preparations. The Orenaque has landed her artifiery. It is not certain to the communication, giving an account of the plans to the troops will embark at Toulon or Port Vendres

had produced 218,820 637 reals.

Italy

The Gazette d'Augsburgh of the 10th, contains a long communication, giving an account of the plans formed by the Italian conspirators; one part of which, that relative to Naples, has so recently failed in Calabria. The main point explained, is that a grand conspiracy exists, which had its agents at Vienna, Paris, and London, principally the latter, for uniting all the different states of Italy into one great government—whether royal or republican was left for future consideration. The Pope and the church were to be dismantled, the King of Naples sent adrift, the several dukedoms dispensed with, and the King of Lombardy freed from Austrian authority; in short, the great government of Italy was to be established. The first attempts at revolution were to be made at Bologna and at Calabria; but both failed, because the persons who had undertaken to advance money in England declined to fulfil their engagements

A correspondent writes on the 4th inst. from Bo-

clined to fulfil their engagements

A correspondent writes on the 4th inst. from Bolagna:—"A third sentence has been pronounced by the court-martial upon more of the persons compromised in the political events of the province in the political events of this province in the political events of this province in 1843. It has been sent under seal to Rome, and its confirmation is daily expected—It comprises about 40 persons, several of whom belong to the higher classes of society. We are informed that there are some condemned to death, but that they are all out of justice, and sentenced in default of appearance."

Germany.

Germany.

The German Customs Union has just decided that from September 1st the entrance duties on iron castings and rough iron work shall be augmented. This determination will principally affect the irou trade of England and Belgium. The entrance duty on sugar also been raised from September 1st for three years, in the following manner:—Foreign white sugar, sugar candy, &c.. 17 flor. 30 kreutzers the quintal; soft sugar, 14 flor.; and if refined within the jurisdiction of the Union, 8 flor 4 kreut, the quintal. Beet-root destined for sugar manufacture is to be subjected to a duty of 54 kreut, the quintal, on the ground that 20 quintals of beet-root are equal to one of raw sugar—Galigmani.

Austrian Tariff.—The Swabian Mercury, June

to one of raw sugar — Galigmani.

Austrian Tariff.—The Swabian Mercury, June 23, contains a letter from Vienna, which says:—"It is stated that the change of tariff, determined on in favor of a free trade with foreign countries, is to be put in force on November 1, of the present year. Eighteen articles will, it is said, undergo a reduction in the entrance dues. Coffee, amongs the rest, which at present pays twenty-one floring the quintal, will be admitted at twelve florins, but the duty on refined sugar will be augmented — Raw cotton is to enter freely. Foreign linens will pay twelve florins in place of fifteen. Watches are to be admitted on payment of a florin each."

Riots in the Manufacturing Districts—The

3. Is there any sufficient ground to reverse the judgment by reason of the matters stated in the continuence of the continuence but, in most cases, in vain. The fury of the rioters was terrific. Windows, roofs, machinery, furniture, all met with one common destruction. The stores of yarn, indigo, manufactured goods, spindles, &c., were all carried out and flung into the mill streams. During four and twenty hours that it required to get an order from Bresjau for the employment of military, this work of demolition and plunder went on. The soldiers, on their arrival, fired on the mob, and killed thirteen of the spot, besides wounding many others.—The rioters then fled to the hills and woods, whence the soldiers hunted them out Upwards of a hundred were conveyed to the prison at Schweidniz. The Prince Adalbert of Prussia hastened to Breslau to ascertain the real fact of the case. There, also, the mob manifested a disposition to the same excesses; broke the street lamps, and the windows of the houses, and of the Ref rmed Church. No sooner did the newsarrivan Prague than the cotton-spinners also assemble on the 17th and 18th of June, and demolished the machinery of the factories, to which they attributed the lowness of their wages and their consequent miseries. All these excesses, except thosat P-terswaldan, have been attended without loss of life.

Thus Germany is beginning to taste some of

quent miseries. All these excesses, except thosat P-terswaldan, have been attended without loss of life.

Thus Germany is beginning to taste some of the sours as well as the sweets of the manufacturing system. With all their ambition to become a great manufacturing power, and to make themselves independent of us, it is platically become a great manufacturing power, and to make themselves independent of us, it is platically become a great manufacturing power, and to make themselves independent of us, it is platically find that severe contest with us; and if these things "are done in the great tree, what will be done in the day?" If these miseries stare them in the lace in the youth of their manufactures, what may they expect when they have converted militions of their laborers into spinners? It is a prospect that may well inspire the most serious reflections. In the meantime, the manufacturers raise a fould cry for fresh import duties, not only on our fabrics but on our yarns. Till they can make their own yarns, they assert that they cannot fairly compete with us, as they lose the profit on the manufacture of those yarus. To effect this object fresh duties must be imposed both on webs and varns. This now will be the vehement cry on the Zollverein and this our manufacturers must expect, for nothing less than this can remove the dreadfurmisery that haunts the once happy Siesian valleys, or, indeed, save from premature decay the manufacturing system of Germany.—London Atlas.

Holland.

The Staats Courant, of the 14th instant, says:—
"We print with all speed a supplement to our journal with the project of law for introducing a new tariff of duties on importation, and transit, accompanied with the explanatory memorial, which, as we have already stated, has been sent to the members of both chambers of the States General, and which will be laid before the States General at the opening of the next session." This tariff fills 26 columns of the Staats Courant.

Columns of the Staats Courant.

Turkey.

Our advices from Constantinople, are to the 27th of June. The Sultan had renewed to Sir Strattord Canning his promises in reference to the renegate question. Letters from Syria state that Namik Pacha had left Aleppo with 4000 troops on his way to Orfa. At Mount Lebanon Roman Catholic intrigues were carried to such an extent, that it was stated the construction of the Protestant Church at Jerusalem had been discontinued in consequence of the interference of the local authorities. A large quantity of property and upwards of 1000 lives have been lost in consequence of an inundation at Adana. Albenia was tranquil when our letters thence were dispatched

ENTRY OF MARSHAL BUGRAUD INTO MOROCCO.—
Despatches have been received by the French government announcing the entry of Marshal Bugeaud into the town of Ouchda, on the 19th uit, without a gun being fired, the Morocco troops having evacuated two days before. A Moorish chief had asked previously for a conference with the Marshal, and appeared disposed towards a pacific arrangement. At this period, however, the Marshal had not received the instructions of his government, acquainting him with the views of the cabinet, nor was he aware of the fact of the departure

Vendres
Orders have also been given for the embarkation of three regiments of infantry at Oran. They will be under the command of a general officer who has already left Paris for that purpose. The Duke of Aumale is about to leave Africa and return to France, on leave of absence for three months.

confidence.

In mait there was scarcely anything passing
London Markets, July 18.—Ashes.—There is little doing in Ashes at present A percel of new Canada, consisting of 145 barrels Pot, and 360 barrels Pearl, offered at suction last week, were chiefly taken: first sort Pot 26s id, second 23s; first sort Pearl 26s to 26s 3d, seconds 23s 3d to 24s, and third sort 23s 3d per cwt
Lard — 382 barrels and 694 kezs North American Lard, which were offered at auction last week, were all taken in at 32s 6d to 34s per cwt.

Provisions—American.—We have had a good demand for Beef and Pork, of fine quality; Beef at 30s to 44s per

Lard - 382 barrels and 694 keys North American Lard, which were offered at auction last week, were all taken in at 328 of to 348 per cwt.

Provisions - American.—We have had a good demand for Best and Pork, of fine quality; Best at 30s to 44s per cwt, duty pa d. India Best, for ships use, 80s] or ti-ree; prime Mess, 60s to 70s; prime Mess Pork, 38s to 50s per parrel, and Hams 38s to 40s per cwt. Lard, of good quality, is in fair request, at 30s to 37s 6d. Itams sim ked ere worth 50s to 52s, and in pickle at 24s to 36s per cwt. The good and fine sorts of Cheese have been taken freely at 46s to 52s; inferior and middling sorts meet a slow sold at 35s to 42s.

Rick -- A fair amount of business is doing in Bergal Sice, and the transactions in cleaned have included a few parcels of Carolina at 21s to 26s per cwt.

Tallow -- The demand for this article is flat, and the chandlers confine their purchases to the quantity required for their immediate wants. Prices are, however, flam 41s to 41s 6d for prime P Y. C. on the spot, and 42s 6d s asked for delivery in the autumn months. 562 barrels North American, a auution last week, partly sold at 23s 6d to 34s.

Tar -- The demand for this article is dull, and semewhat lower terms have been submitted to. Archangel has sold at 13s 6d to 13s 6d; Stockhoim 12s, and American its per barrel.

Tobacco.—Holders appear rather anxious to effect sales and prices generally are 4d per 1b lower. There are mayers at still lower rates, but no sellers. Maryland is ittle noticed; for the better sorts of Negrohead, there is a good demand at present.

Turpeatine—Rough meets a steady demand at previous rates. Spirits are selling at 26s 9d to 27s for puncheous, and 27s for carboys.

Whalebone—Nothing worthy of comment has transspired in this article since our previous report.

Luxeroon. Corron Marker, July 12.—A fair extent of business has been done in Cotton during the past week—the tendency of the market has however been more favorable to buyers than for some time past, and in the common and mi

alos given are 6,000 bales, mostly American current qualifiles.

July 15—The sales of cotton to day are estimated at 1500 bales, and consist of about 4000 American. 200 Persums and Maranhoms, 5.5-5 to 64d; 100 Egyptian 63 to 123d; 300 Surat, 3\frac{1}{2} to 8\frac{1}{2}d. The market closes quietly, prices of American are not changed, but the buyer has ne advantage; other kinds unchanged.

July 17.—The sales of cotton to day are estimated at 1000 bales, and consist of about 3500 American, 120 Persums, 5.2-4 to 64 and 350 Surat 2.78 to 33d. The market closes with barreaness. Prices of American, midling and lower qualities are nearly \(\frac{1}{2}\) Dwer; fair and above without change.

July 18—The sales to-day are 4500 bales, including 1000 American; 500 Pernam and Maranham, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\); Egyptian, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\).

July 18—The sales to-day are 4500 bales, including 1000 American; 500 Pernam and Maranham, 6; to 6;; 100 Bahis, 5; to 61; Egyptian, 6; d.

July 18.—We have had a moderate demand throughout the week, and a flat market. The partial decline we noticed in our last of ; 1 per lh is more general this, and is fully that in the formight; but R is confined to American descriptions only, and more immediately to the middling and lower classes. Sales since Friday last 20 060 bales—imports of the wesk 23,393 American, and 121 W India. Stock, 792 500 American; 08 300 Brazili, 12 250 W. India; 26 000 E-cyptian, 106 500 East India. Quotations, Fair Bowed 4; Orleans 5/d, Mobile 51

Livernot, Marketz, July 19.—Ashes—There is a poer demand of present ior both Pot and Pearl Ashes and prices are drooping. 500 barrels chiefly Montreal Pots were sold last week at 24 5 d to 256 54 for first new, and 24s for old. A few small sales were effected for Pearls at 26s.